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The plane of the instrument being made to coincide with the magnetic meridian, and facing the East, the deflecting magnet is to be fixed on its support at a given distance, with its north pole *towards* the needle; and the angles of position of the deflected needle, a_1 and a_2,—with its north pole towards the north, and towards the south, respectively,—are to be observed. The deflecting magnet is then to be reversed on its supports, so as to have its north pole turned *from* the needle, its distance being unchanged. Then a_3 and a_4 being the corresponding angles of position, the magnetic inclination is

$$\theta = \tfrac{1}{4}(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4);$$

and the angle of deflection is

$$u = \tfrac{1}{4}(a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4).$$

The observations are to be repeated, with the face of the instrument towards the West, and will give new values of θ and u, which are be combined with the former. We have only to observe that, in this latter case, the arithmetical mean of the four observed angles is the *supplement of the inclination,* instead of the inclination itself.

Dr. Allman exhibited and described a singular implement discovered in an ancient copper mine in the parish of Skull, Co. Cork. It consists of a tube formed of yew timber, gradually increasing in diameter towards one end, and bent in the manner of a siphon at an angle of about 80°, the point of flexure being nearer to the narrower end. A slit nearly half an inch in width extends for about the middle third of the concave side through the thickness of the walls, and at the narrower end are indications of wear, as if the implement had been here fitted into a collar or tube of greater diameter. It presents the following dimensions:

Length of the longer leg, ...	17	inches.
,, ,, shorter do.	13	,,
Diameter at small end, ...	1½	,,
,, ,, large end, ...	2¼	,,

Another implement, constructed also of yew timber, and evidently related to that just described, was found along with the latter, and also exhibited by Dr. Allman. It resembles a funnel formed of two cylinders of different diameters, the wider constituting the mouth, and the narrower the neck, the whole being scooped out of a single piece. The neck of the funnel fits accurately into the wider end of the siphon. The following are the measurements:

Length of wider cylinder, ...	2¾	inches.
,, narrower ,, ...	2	,,
Diameter of wider cylinder, ...	2½	,,
,, narrower ,, ...	1½	,,

The mine in which the implements just described were found is one of several vertical cuttings recently discovered near Ballydehob, in the parish of Skull, and apparently of very great antiquity. The cuttings, when discovered, were filled to the surface with the rubbish of the ancient workings, and when this was removed there were found, lying at the bottom, the subjects of the present communication, along with a great number of rolled stones, almost all of which exhibited marks of attrition, as if they had been used instead of hammers. A beam of oak timber, about twenty feet in length, and notched along the sides, in such a way as to suggest its use as an ancient ladder, was also found in the same place.

Some idea of the antiquity of these singular mining operations may be formed from the fact of some of the old rubbish being now found near the mouth of the cuttings, with a covering of more than two feet of apparently naturally formed peat.

The implements exhibited are the property of J. W. Clerke, Esq., of Skibbereen, to whom Dr. Allman is indebted for the opportunity of thus laying them before the Academy.

The Rev. Dr. Todd read an original and hitherto unpublished letter, relating to Wood's coinage, by Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin. The letter is an autograph, and is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It has, unfortunately, received some injury, by which the first line of each page has been lost. The date is missing, except the word *July*, which is still legible. But as the letter is addressed to Edward Hopkins, Esq., the Private Secretary of the Duke of Grafton, and as it was evidently written before Wood's name became known as the patentee of the new coinage, we must assign it to the year 1722; for the Duke of Grafton came over as Lord Lieutenant in August, 1721, and Wood's patent was issued in the beginning of 1723.

The letter is as follows:

". . . . *July* . . . .

"Sir,—I gave his Grace my L L^{t} the trouble of a letter of the tenth instance relating to a report we have here of a patent for coining brass money for this Kingdom; the first notice I had of it was from the public prints and w^{n} I went abroad found it in every body's mouth, with great indications of surprise & dissatisfaction. Since y^{t} time I have had occasion to discourse the most considerable, y^{e} most knowing and best affected to his Majesties government in this city about it, most of w^{m} seem perswaded y^{t} a thing of this consequence & which as it is rep^{r}sented is in their opinion monstrous, for so they express themselves, cannot be attempted at all. I gathered up their sense as well as [I] cou'd and think my self obliged to communicate it to you, y^{t} if you think fit you may lay it before his Grace the L^{d} L^{t}.

"1st. therefore they say, that this is an after game of the enemies of the Kingdom, who endeavoured to put on us paper